

Application No. 10/611,743
Amendment dated April 17, 2006
Reply to Office Action Dated July 14, 2006

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Canceled).

Claim 2 (Canceled).

Claim 3 (Canceled).

Claim 4 (Currently amended): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane having an initial mean pore radius of at least about 18.5 Å and having a matrix of material particles of an inorganic compound selected from the group consisting of metal oxides, metal nitrides, and metal carbides, which make up the pore walls of the pores of said matrix comprising (a) vapor treating said ceramic inorganic membrane with a reactive vapor of a precursor inorganic compound which includes a reactive group that reacts with hydroxyls on the surface of said pore walls of said matrix particles, and which reacts with water, so as to produce a reaction with said surface hydroxyls to thereby bond precursor molecules to the pore walls of said matrix particles, and (b) thereafter treating the surface of said pore walls of said matrix particles with water vapor to convert the precursor inorganic compound into the corresponding inorganic compound and thereby producing a deposit of at least one monolayer of said precursor inorganic compound uniformly on the surface of said pore walls of said material particles, and (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) as necessary to reduce the mean pore radius of said pores of said matrix particles to about 2.5 Å .

Claim 5 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 4 wherein said inorganic compound is treated with a precursor inorganic compound selected from the group consisting of chloro-silanes, organo-silicon compounds, chloro-titaniums, organo-titanium compounds, organo-aluminum compounds, chloro-zirconia, and organo-zirconia compounds.

Claim 6 (canceled).

Claim 7 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 4 further comprising drying the inorganic compound prior to treating the inorganic compound with said reactive vapor of said precursor inorganic compound.

Application No. 10/611,743
Amendment dated April 17, 2006
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Claim 8 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 7 wherein said drying comprises heating the inorganic compound and holding the inorganic compound at a temperature of 100° C to 200° C for one to two hours in an evacuated vessel.

Claim 9 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 8 wherein said treating of said inorganic compound with said reactive vapor of said precursor inorganic compound comprises introducing said reactive vapor into said evacuated vessel, evacuating the vessel to remove unreacted precursor inorganic compound products and then introducing said water vapor into the vessel.

Claim 10 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 9 further comprising evacuating and refilling the vessel with said reactive vapor at least three or more times.

Claim 11 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inorganic compound is comprised of gamma-phase alumina and said vapor treating with a reactive vapor comprises treating the inorganic compound with a trimethyl aluminum vapor.

Claim 12 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inorganic compound is comprised of gamma-phase alumina and said treating with a reactive vapor comprises treating the inorganic compound with an anhydrous aluminum chloride vapor.

Claim 13 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inorganic compound is comprised of gamma-phase alumina and said treating with a reactive vapor comprises treating the inorganic compound with a titanium tetrachloride vapor.

Claim 14 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 4 wherein said at least one layer is deposited only on one side of said inorganic compound.

Claim 15 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of a ceramic inorganic membrane as claimed in claim 14 wherein, prior to depositing said at least one layer, said inorganic compound is seated in a holder which enables deposition on only said one side.

Claim 16 (Canceled).

Application No. 10/611,743
Amendment dated April 17, 2006
Reply to Office Action dated July 14, 2006

Claim 17 (Canceled).

Claim 18 (Currently amended): A method for reducing the pore size of an alumina membrane, said alumina membrane having an initial mean pore radius of at least about 18.5 Å and having a matrix of alumina particles which make up the pore walls of the pores of said matrix, comprising: (a) treating the alumina membrane with trimethyl aluminum so that molecules of the trimethyl aluminum react with hydroxyls on the surface of said pore walls of said alumina matrix particles and are chemically bonded to said surface and methane is produced as a reaction product; and (b) treating the alumina membrane with water vapor so that water molecules react with any remaining methyl groups to liberate methane and to leave hydroxyl groups attached to deposited alumina and (c) repeating steps (a) and (b), as necessary, to reduce the mean pore radius of said alumina matrix particles to about 2.5 Å.

Claim 19 (Original): A method for reducing the pore size of an alumina membrane as claimed in claim 18 wherein the alumina membrane is dried prior to treatment thereof with said trimethyl aluminum.

Claim 20 (Original): A method for reducing the pore size of an alumina membrane as claimed in claim 19 wherein said drying comprises heating the alumina membrane and holding the alumina membrane at a temperature of 100° C to 200° C for one to two hours in an evacuated vessel.

Claim 21 (Previously presented): A method for reducing the pore size of an alumina membrane as claimed in claim 20 wherein said trimethyl aluminum is introduced as a vapor into said vessel.

Claim 22 (Currently amended): A method for reducing the pore size of a ~~ceramic~~ inorganic gamma-phase alumina membrane having an initial mean pore radius of at least about 18.5 Å and having ~~matrix of material particles of an inorganic compound selected from the group consisting of metal oxides, metal nitrides, and metal carbides~~ a gamma-phase alumina, which make up the pore walls of the pores of said matrix ~~to a mean radius at least as small as 5 Å~~, said method comprising the following steps:

(a) drying the ~~ceramic~~ gamma-phase alumina membrane to remove water from the pores thereof while leaving hydroxyls on the surface of said pore walls of said matrix particles;

(b) ~~exposing~~ treating the gamma-phase alumina membrane ~~to a reactive vapor of precursor inorganic compound having a reactive group to effect reaction thereof with trimethyl aluminum so that molecules of the trimethyl aluminum react with~~ said surface hydroxyls ~~to bond precursor molecules to the pore walls of~~

Application No. 10/611,743
Amendment dated April 17, 2006
Reply to Office Action Dated July 14, 2006

said matrix particles and are chemically bonded to said surface and methane is produced as a reaction product;

(c) exposing treating the gamma-phase alumina membrane to with water vapor to hydrolyze the precursor trimethyl aluminum molecules and produce an inorganic compound deposit of gamma-phase alumina on the pore walls of said matrix particles; and

(d) repeating at least steps (b) and (c), as necessary, at least 3 or more times to reduce the mean pore radius of said pores of said gamma-phase alumina matrix of material particles to at least as small as 5 Å.

Claim 23 (Currently amended): A method for reducing the pore size of pores of a ~~ceramic inorganic~~ gamma-phase alumina membrane as claimed in claim 22 wherein said drying comprises placing said gamma-phase alumina membrane in a heated evacuated vessel to effect drying of the gamma-phase alumina membrane, said ~~reactive vapor~~ trimethyl aluminum molecules being introduced into said vessel after drying of said gamma-phase alumina membrane and said water vapor being introduced into said vessel after removal of unreacted products of said reaction.

Claim 24 (Original): The method of claim 4 wherein said vapor treating is carried out in a temperature range of ambient to about 300° C.